ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The British Mail steamer Persla, Capt. Judkus, which left Laverpool soon after II o'clock a. m. of Saturday, the 4th inst., arrived at this port on Tuesday

morning at about 8 o'clock-The steamship Arabia, from Boston on Wednesday,

Sept. 24, is coming up.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Liver. pool at 1] o'clock a. m. of Wednesday, the 1st, and the steamship Cambria at 4 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, the 4th of October. The steamship Ericsson sailed from Liverpool on

Wednesday, the let, for New-York.

The steamship Fulton arrived at Southampton on Priday night, Oct. 3.

The subjects of interest in Europe continue to be three-the pressure upon Naples, the Belgrade Boundmay, and the question of the Isle of Serpents. To these may be added the question of the Turkish Principalities.

Respecting the proposed demonstration against Na-ples the only reliable information is given by the Nord f Brussels, in the skape of a letter from Vienns, of date September 26, stating that the Austrian repre septatives at Paris and London had received urgent instructions from their Governments to induce the Western Powers to adjourn the execution of their martime demonstration and to await the result of the Austrian Envoy's (Gen. Martini's) mission to Naples. Th letter adds, that there is every reason to believe that the Western Powers will show sufficient consideration for Austria, and accede to her request. Rumors were circusted in Paris that the expedition had been definitely countermanded, but these rumors are premature, I not unfounded.

The Belgrade Boundary produces considerable discussion, but to new facts appear in the case.

A Frankfort journal states that Britain has addressed to Russia a second note on the subject of the Lie of Serpents, and that the tone is more peremptery than that of the first note. The journal adds that mutual irritation has been much augmented thereby.

The British Government has recently brought forward a plan which finds favor with Austria, and, it is said, with France, for the settlement of the Turkish difficulties with Montenegro. This plan is mainly, that certain lowland districts, now belonging to Turkey proper, shall be ceded to Montenegro, which principa ty shall then publicly recognize the sovereignty of the

No progress has yet been made toward an ad-Justment of the complicated relations of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Wallachia.

When the Niagara left Liverpool, 27th ult., the Liverpool COTTON Market was reported firm. The Persia arrived just as the Niagara sailed, and her advices gave greater firmages and more activity to the market. The advance in the Bank rate of interest on Wednesday subdued that buoyant feeting, and the market fell back to the quotations of previous Friday. Sales of the week 61,640 bules, of which 12,600 were on apeculation and 4,300 for export. Sales Friday 7,600 bules, including 500 on speculation and export market closing quiet but steady. Fair Orleans, 71d, 9 fb, Middling, 64d, Fair Mobiles, 61d, Middling, 64d, Fair Mobiles, 62, 750, including American 371,300 bules.

For BREADSTUFFS generally the unrich that been steady, without much activity. The weather continued between the Mierri in the early part of the week advanced 2d, but expin fell off to about the quotations of previous week, with moderate business, closing quiet. Wheat—Inferior 6, 301, 300 9, 319, 31, white 19, 210, 59, 70 fb. Floor was in good de-

Of Ashes, 200 barrels Pots were reported at 43/62 is.

By. Quercitron Bark in good demand at 13/6 29 cm. for Philaderphia. Common Rosis quoted at 4/42/16, about 1.500 bits sold. Nothing to report in Terpertink or Tax. For 15/18/15 of Terpertink, 55) were saked. Lisseen Oil, 30/2 is.

Dyswoods in fair demand. Sugar quiet but firm. Coffer met a ready sale at full prices. Rice in fair request; small sales Carolina at 29/6.

The Manchester market was quiet.

Consuls, after considerable fluctuation during the week, closed Friday, for Money, at 92/4792, and Account 74/982.

Cossells, after considerable incutation during time week, closed Friday, for Money, at 92,4924, and Account 2018.

On Wednesday, the list, the rate of liscount at the Bank of England was raised from 41 to 549 cent. It was fully expected that the step would be taken at the neuth board meeting on Thursday; but the Stock Exchange and the public were majurated by this imprecedented departure from the ordinary course. The demand for money at the bank had, for several days, been very large, owing to the belief that the rates were about to be raised. A further rise of jor 19 cent is expected, the rate of the Bank of France being 6 49 cent. Bullion in Bank has decreased 2563,000. Gold con must to be taken for expent at the rate of £40,000 sterling per day.

Accounts from Paris are still discouraging. The steak of bullion in the Bank of France is said to be daily decreasing, and a number of groundless reports prophers an early decree to the suspension of specie payments, or for prohibition of the export of eilver. According to The Twee correspondence the Bank of Victura has accumulated \$20,000.000 in all ver in its vanits, most of it having been drawn from France and Germany to purchase of Kallways by the Credit Mobilier. This will greatly help, when taken in connection with the deficient eilk ever, to explain the French inamedial criss.

Germany to purchase of Railways by the Creat absolute 1 and will greatly help, when taken in connection with the deficient silk erep, to explain the French financial crisss.

The London markets for Colonial and Foreign Produce are reported steady, but without activity. IROS quiet, Bars and Rails 27 15, #22; Scotch Pig 69, #69/8. Baraders and Rails 27 15, #22; Scotch Pig 69, #69/8. Barades Stevens steady. American Floora 36, #372, and White 72/#76 P qr. Coffree and Sugar firm.

American Stocks had been dull with few transactions and but a swall amount offering. Prices mostly university and amount offering. Prices mostly university university university university and amount offering.

FREIGHTS from Liverpool to New-York were for Iren, 7), Sait, 10. Dry Goods, 10 e17.6; Hardware, 12.6; Earthenware, 5; Passengers, £36.43.5; gross.

Havre Cotton market (to 30th) was reported active, but quierer toward the close. Week spains, 11,700 baies; N. O. free or densire quoted 101f. BREADSTOYPS maintained previous main, but with less activity.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

THE MONETARY CRISIS IN EUROPE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. LONDON, Oct. 3, 1856.

The general commercial crisis which occurred in Europe about the Autumn of 1847, and lasted till the Spring of 1848, was ushered in by a panic in the London money market, beginning in the last days of April and reaching its climax on the 4th of May, 1847. During these latter days all monetary transactions were brought to a complete stand-still; but from the 4th of May the pressure subsided, and merchants and journalists congratulated one another on the merely accidental and transitory character of he panic. A few months later the commercial and industrial crisis burst forth, of which the monetan panie had been but the symptom and the fore-

There is now a movement in the European money markets analogous to the panie of 1847. The anlogy, however, is not complete. Instead of moving from west to east-from London via Paris to Berlin and Vienna-as did the panic of 1847, the present panic is moving from east to west, with Germany for its starting point, thence spreading to Paris, and last reaching London Then the pinic assumed a local aspect from the slowness of its progress; now it appears at once in its universal character, from the rapidity of its extension. Then it lasted about a week or so; now it has lasted already three weeks. Then there were lew who suspected it to be the forerunner of a general still. Englishmen who imagine themselves to make history by reading The Times newspaper. What the most far-sighted politicians feared then, was a repetation of the crisis of 1825 and 1836; what they now are sure of is an enlarged edition not only of the crisis of 1847 but also of the revolutions of

The anxiety of the upper classes in Europe is as intense as their disappointment. Having had it all their own way since the middle of 1849, the war. as yet, was the only cloud in their view of the social horizon. Now, after the war is over, or supposed borizon. Now, after the war is over, or supposed to be over, they make the same discovery every-where as was made by the English after the battle of Waterloo, and the peace of 1815, when the bul-letins of battles were replaced by the reports on agricultural and industrial distress. With a view to says their property they did says thin a view to save their property they did everything in their power to put down the Revolution, and to crush the masses. They are now discovering that they were themselves the instruments of a revolution in property greater than any contemplated by the revolutionists of 1848. A general bankruptey is staring them in the face, which they know to be coincidental with the settlement-day of the great pawning shop at Paris; and as the English found, to their surprise, after 1815, when Castlereagh,

"the man of the stern path of duty," cut off his own head, that he had been a madman, so the stock-jetbing public of Europe alread; begin to ask them-jetbing public of Europe alread; begin to ask them-seives, even before his head is cut off, whether Bonaparte has ever been sane. They know that every market is over-imported; that every fraction of the proprietary classes, even those never before infected, has been drawn into the vortex of the speculative mania; that no European country has escaped from it; and that the demands of Governments on their tax-paying people have been stretched to the last point. In 1848 the movements which more in mediately produced the Revolution were of more imm diately produced the Kevolution were of a merely political character, such as the reform ban-quets in France, the war of the Sonderbund in Switzerland, the debates of the Luited Diet at Ber-lin, the Spanish marriages, the Schleswig-Holstein quarrels, &c.; and when its solders, the working-nen of Paris, preclaimed the social character of the Paris, preclaimed the social character of the Revolution of 1848, its generals were as much taken by surprise as the rest of the world. Now, on the contrary, a social revolution is generally un-derstood, even before the political revolution is derstood, even before the political revolution is proclaimed; and a social revolution brought about by no underground plots of the secret societies among the working classes, but by the public con-trivances of the Credits Mobiliers of the ruling classes. Thus the anxiety of the upper classes in Europe is embittered by the conviction that their very victories over revolution have been but instruvery victories over revolution have been but instru-mental in providing the material conditions in 1857 for the ideal tendencies of 1848. The whole epoch from the middle of 1849 down to the present ap pears, then, as a more respite given by history Old European Society, in order to allow it a la condensed display of all its tendencies. In politics, adoration of the sword; in morals, general corrup tion and hypecritical return to exploded supersti-tions; in political economy, the manis of getting rich without the pains of producing—such have been the tendencies manifested by that Society during its counter revolutionary orgies of 1849-56.

On the ether hand, if we place side by side the effect of this short monetary panic

and the effect of Mazzinian and other proc-lamations, the whole history since 1849 of the delusions of the efficial revolutionists is at once deprived of its mysteries. They know nothing of the economical life of peoples, they know nothing of the real conditions of historical movement, and when the new revolution shall break out they will have a better right than Pilate to wash hands and protest that they are innocent of the blood shed.

We have said that the present monetary panic in We have said that the present monetary paine in Europe made its appearance first in Germany, and this circumstance has been hit upon by the journals of Bonaparte to exculpate his regime from the sus-picion of having had the least share in precipitating

the control of having had the least share in precipitating to "Government," says the Paris Constitutionnel, has endeavored to moderate the spirit of enterprise even after the conclusion of peace, by adjourning several new concessions and by forbidding the introduction of new schemes on the Bourse. Unfortunately it could do no more; could not prevent all excesses. Now, whence did they proceed? If a part was generated in the French market, it was certainly the smaller por-"tien. Our railway companies, from a spirit of
"rivalry, were, perhaps, too hasty in issuing bonds,
"the proceeds of which were destined to extend
the branch lines. But this would not have created embarrassment but for the mass of foreign "enterprise suddenly sprung into life. Germany above all, which had taken no part in the war threw itself recklessly into schemes of all kinds. Not possessing sufficient resources itself, it appealed to ours, and as the official market was pealed to ours, and as the official market was closed to it, our speculators opened to it the Couliste. France, therefore, became the center of cosmopolitan prejects which might enrich foreign countries at the expense of national interests. Capital became, in consequence, rare on our market. "ket, and our securities, meeting with fewer buy "ers, suffered that depreciation which, in the "presence of so many elements of wealth and pros-"presence of so many elements of wealth and pros-"perity, astonishes the public." Having given this specimen of imperial official nonsense on the causes of the European panic, we cannot withhold an ex-ample also of the sort of opposition tolerated under Benaparte. "The existence of a crisis," says the Assemblée Nationale, "may be denied, but "we cannot help thinking that prosperity is some"what on the wane, when we consider the recent " talling off in the receipts of our railways, in the amount of Bank advances on commercial bills, and in the duties on exportation levied during the first seven months of the year, which exhibit a decline of twenty five millions of francs.

In Germany, then, all the active part of the middle classes have ever since the counter-revolution of 1849 devoted their energies to commercial and industrial enterprise, as the thinking part of the nation have abandoned philosophy for the natural sciences. The Germans, neutral in the war, have accumulated as much more capital as their French neighbors sank in the war. Finding them in this position, with a rapidly progressing industry and an accumulation of capital, the French Crédit Mobilier condescended to notice them as being fit Hungary and Italy. However, having set the example and taken the initiative of speculation in Germany, the Crédit Mobilier itself was startled at the unexpected crop of stockjobbing and crédit institutions generated by its impulse. The Germans of 1855-56 received the swindle-constitutions of the French Crédits Mobiliers as dry-cut as the Germans of 1831 had received the multipal of 1831 had received the political constitutions of France. Thus, a Frenchman of the seventeenth century would behold with astonishment the Court of Leuis XIV, reproduced a hundred-fold grander of Leuis XIV, reproduced a hundred-told grander on the other side of the Rhine; and thus the Frenchmen of the last decennium were surprised to behold in Germany sixty-two national assemblies where they had with so much trouble produced one. Germany is not a land of decentralization after all; only centralization itself that its production itself. is decentralized, so that instead of one there exist a great many centers. Such a country, then, was quite fit to develop in the shortest time and in every direction the contrivances taught it by the Credit Mobilier, just as Paris fashions are sooner circulated in Germany than in France. This is the immediate cause of the panic having made its first and most widely-spread appearance in Ger-many. We shall give the history of the panic itself, as well as its immediate causes, in a future article.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

ON THE ELECTION OF FREMONT. Sir G. Cenwall Lewis, Chancellor of the Exchequer presided at the Raduorshire Farmers' Club dinner at Brighton, and in course of his speech said that he had recently met with a statement in the public newspapers, of a very startling nature, namely, that he, in his capacity as Charcellor of the Exchequer, had employed es a sum than £5 000,000 of the public money for

pacity as Charcehor of the Extendent, and charge to be less a sum than £5,000,000 of the public money for the purpose of influencing the return of the President of the United States. The statement had been gravely put forth by some portion of the public press of the United States, and from those newspapers was transacred to the newspapers of Britain.

The must confess that, in his ignerance, he had been under the important that the loan of £5,000,000, to which reference was made, contracted in the latter part of May last, was for the purpose of defraying the sensining expenditure of the war by bringing home the arrhaments by sea and land; but it appeared that he was mistaken, and that that sum was intended to secure the return of Col. Fremont to the Presidential conir of the United States. He remembered, among the traditions of contested elections, that at an election in Yorkshire each of the candidates was said to have expended from £20,000 to £40,000, which had always been considered enormous, but such an expenditure shrank into nothing as compared with the sum of £5,000,000 to secure the return of the President of the United States. But the Americans had very elevated notions. In comparing their lakes with our lakes, they are the sum of the president of the part of t Inited States. But the Americans had very elevated actions. In comparing their lakes with our lakes they said that ours were but as mere medpools, and that the Thames was but a mere brook in comparison with the Mississippi or Missouri, and so, he presumed, they measured their caps use of contracted elections by a similar standard, and thought nothing of applying the sum of £5,000,000 to the return of a candidate for the Presidential chair. But however that might be, he could say that if the return of Col. Fremout was to depend upon the application of this sum of £5,000,000, he would not recommend that gentleman to be very sanguine about his success!

guine about his success!

From The Leadon Times of Sept. 27.

How many persons read with any considerable attention the log-book of "the fore and aft schooner Dean"

"Richmond, 387 tuns register, from Chicago to Liver"pool," which we published in our impression of yesterday? We much doubt whether, with the exception
of the account of Mr. Bessemer's new process for the
manufacturing of iron, we have for many years past
noticed any transaction which is likely to exercise so
great an influence upon the destinies of this country.
The voyage of the Dean Richmond seems to decide
the question of the region whence our supplies of grain
over and above our own produce are for the future to
bedrawn. It is the beginning of a keen competition between the English and the United States farmer, not that
we entertain the shadew of four for our own people in the
friendly contest. If they cannot in ordinary years undersell, with fair profit to themselves, the Urited States
consignments, which are necessarily weighted with
a heavy charge for freight upon the most favorable supposition, we are much mistaken. The British
farmer will be compelled to look about him, to become
a scientific cultivator, to employ machinery—to do his
best, in short; and the result, as far as he is concerned,
is certain. But how enormous is the gain to this counbest, in short, and the result, as far as he is concerned, is certain. But how enormous is the gain to this country, to be assured that for the future in seasons of scarcity we shall be able to obtain in the most perfect condition, and at a moderate rate, boundless supplies of grain from the northwestern provinces of the United States, which, of course, will take our manufactures in return! Hitherto, grain from the other side of the States, which, of course, will take our manufactures in return! Hitherto, grain from the other side of the Atlantic, via New York, has been subjected to three several freights, and has passed through three or four different hands, ere it reached Liverpool. By the new arrangement, it can be put on board at Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and discharged at Liverpool, the period occuping in the passage, being fifty days, or even less. The Dean Richmond actually took sixty days, but the there was a detention of twelve days in the St. Law there was a detention of twelve days in the St. Law rune. It was a trial trip. The comparative distances to Liverpool from Chicago, on the one hand, and New-Yerk, on the other, are as follows: From Chicago to Quebec, 1,600 miles: from Quebec to Cape Race,

to Liverpool from Chicago, on the one hand, and New York, on the other, are as follows: From Chicago to Quebec, 1,000 miles: from Quebec to Cape Race, 8:0 miles—together, 2,400 miles. From New-York to Cape Race the distance is 1,010 miles. From Cape Race to Liverpool by the direct route the distance is 3,0.0 miles. We have received lately consignments from the North-Western States, charged with a freight of 13/8 a quarter, the carriage to Buffalo, as remarked by a Liverpool e temporary, being uni-usely low. "The Black Sea freights" we copy from the same journal," at present are 13/9 per quarter, and the neual voyage from Galatz 70 to 100 days. The Deen Richmond has made the entire passage in 60 days, in luding 12 days detention in the St. Law-rice, which would not be likely to occir again, versels therefore may be expected to make the run in 50 days, while a vast saving in expense will be gained, the freight and charges being less by several shillings than va. New-York, or from the Black Sca." All this means nothing less than a great revolution in the grain trade, which has hitherto been far too nuch in the hands of the Greek houses. Let any one be at the pains of turning to a map of North America, and from this town to Liverpool the traffic can be so arranged that it will undersell the Black Sca trade and force it to reduce its freights. From Lake Michigan into Lake Huron, from Lake Huron into Lake Erie, it is an open navigation. At the western extremity of Lake Erie we come upon the Welland Canal—this canal is but short—through which a ship passes into Lake Cintario, and from that point her run is free down the St. Lawrerce into the Atlantic and to a British port. Were Detroit or some other port at the western end of Lake Erie chosen as the point of departure, in place of Chicago, at the foot of Lake Michigan, there would be a gain of ten days upon the run. The distance between the two points is inconsiderable by land, but by water there is a necessity for circumavigating the whole penissula of Michigan. Of t St. Lawrence, backed, as it is, by that magnificent series of inland seas, ought to be the high road from Europe into the heart of the North American continent. Whatever lies in our power to arrive at so desirable a Whatever lies in our power to arrive at so desirable a conclusion we are bound by every tie of interest and patriotism of affection and policy, to perform. The leg-he ok of the Dean Richmond will, we trust prove a notable addition to the records of the Canadas.

When important events are stirring, people watch with interest the slightest movements and listen to the lightest words of those who are connected with them and an American Minister cannot speak now, even at an agricultural meeting in Hertfordshire, without exciting more than usual attention and carriesity. Unfortunately, it usually happens that the more stirring the budget of news the more formal and reserved is the Finbassador. If nothing in particular were going on in his country, he might be tempted to speak out and tell us something about matters there; but, it his country is on the brink of revolution—if it is torn as under by angry parties that seem no longer able to keep the peace—if it looks to the ordinary spectator as it the two sides must come to blows by the next post—then our Finbassador is particularly bent on saying nothing. With a careless unconcerned air, he interchanges compliments, personal and national, with the larges compliments, personal and national, with the Chairman, as if nothing at all exterordinary were going on in his country. And if the Chairman of the an accumulation of capital, the French Credit
Mobilier condescended to notice them as being fit
subjects for its operations—the passive alliance between Botaparte and Austria having already drawn
its attention to the unexplored regions of Austria,
Hungary and Italy. However, being industry and
leave the statement of the House of Commons and aspiring to
office, he has, of course, too good manners to put hav
unwelcome subject on a brother stateman. He, too, displays a more than usual amount of careless and unconcerned courtesy, accumulates compliments on his gnest carbed courtesy, accumulates compliments on his guest, and does the honors with the same unexceptionable grace. Such was the interchange of civilities between Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Dallas at the Heritorichic meeting. It so happens that sometimes on these occasions the imagination of the spectator is morbidly active in proportion to the little it has given it to feed on; underneath the unconcerned exterior of the experienced diplomatist it sees a world of anxious and troubled thought, and is carried by the very force of the contrast from the social beard at which he is sitting, with its easy talk and off-hand merriment, to the stormy scene in the distance, and the angry surface ever which the black cloud and the scangull are prosiding. We think of all the things that Mr. Dallas might say, and of the breathless interest with which he sould be heard. We see, as at the banquet which Goldsmith describes, the place where the hannel of venison is not. Our cars feed on the Barmecidal repast of what is not said, and we have recourse to imaginary disclesures, confessions, apprehensions and proshecies, such as an old American politician might present us at this time, were he less diplomatic than Mr. Dallas. Once, and once only, we hear a significant word. The word "planter" comes across our cars, we prick up the control can be found in the found on the planter comes across our cars, we prick up the control can be found in the found.

word "planter" comes across our ears, we prick up those said cars for an instant, but it is only for an in-stant; they fall again as the following very harmless strait; they fall again as the following very narmices statement is made:

"In me sphere of social action are the United States better entitled to your estam tion in the very one with which this because it connected. They recognize their agricultural interest, their planeters and their tarners, as their predominant interest—the interest that wields the power, originates the wealth, cherishes the maily freedom, and promotes the happings of their tartire people.

The language of a Minister who could, whether desired the endesire will be reducively talk at this particular moscial to the second of the

signedly or undesignedly, talk at this particular mo-ment of the "planter" in such a respectable connec-tion, put him on the same level with the ordinary agriculturist, and ally him with the best interests of August does not have been allowed. ment of the "planter" in such a respectable connection, put him on the same level with the ordinary agriculturist, and ally him with the best interests of An erica, does, perhaps, just remind us of the bias of the present Asierican Executive and wielder of the State patronage. Not, perhaps, would an Embassador of Fremout appointment have singled out the slave valley of the Mississippi as the type and boast of American agriculture. But we will not strain a point, or pretend that we have caught Mr. Dallas showing his colors at a licetfordshire dinner. We may observe, however, on passant, that the diplomacy of an American Minister is more tried in this country than that of any other representative of a foreign Power in dub out times. Speaking the same language, and being for all social purposes an Englishman he has to attend public meetings, society and company's dinners in Lordon, agricultural dinners in the country, and to mis with the English public as well as with English officials. Thus in all dicturbences of the mutual understanding of the two countries the American politician has to study the best combination of self-respect with neighborly courtes, consideration to his country, and politicists the the. It is only due to them to say that they have generally hit off a successful balance. Mr. Everett was an accomplished speaker, and shone at dinners; a light and easy flow avoided said dangerous subjects, and gave entire security to his English andience. his Buchanan exhibited more of the American in his speeches, and displayed his Transaliantic sympathies more. When Mr. Webster was over here some years ago it was observed that he approached semetimes nearer to dangerous subjects than was quite pleasant to his bearers, trusting to the weight and gravity of his mind to keep the balance. Mr. Dallas takes the more politic line of keeping at a distance be wishes success to English agriculture drinks everybody a health, endogires the chairman, and dwells on the common interests, characteristics, and activities of t

slight brush between us is almost forgotten even now, and, as Mr Dallas has been so sbundant in his good wisles for this country, we will return the complimate in kind, though we are sorry to be obliged to emple with our good wishes for the welfare of Mr Dallas so untry the memento that she wants now a good deal more than good wishes to set her to rights.

Mrs. Stowe on Temperance and the New Prestitent — The supporters of the Temperance involution to Mrs. Stowe to actend a public meeting in Derby, in order that a congratulatory address might be presented to her. The Earl of Harrington accompanied the invitation with one from himself, requesting the honor of a visit from Mrs. Stowe and her husband (Professor Stowe, at Elvaston Castle, during their stay in the neighborhood. Mrs. Stowe declined the invitation, as her husband was obliged to leave England to reaume his official duties, and she was unwilling to undergo the reception of an address massisted by him. In her letter to the Earl of Harrington she speaks of the advantage which the Maine Liquor law has been to the State and adds: MRS. STOWE ON TEMPERANCE AND THE NEW PRES-

State and adds:

"My beart warms with satisfaction at the beginning of the cause in England. I rejoice that the splendid accessions of your lordship's rank and position are being made instruments in the great cause of human in provement, and I trust that the English and American oaks which have been planted together in your beauting grounds in comm-moration of the inauguration of this cause in England may grow and mingle their branches together—emblems of our national union in every work of peace and good-will to men. It is my belief, from observation and travel in England and Scotland, that aimost all the poverty and milery of the lower classes now arises from the traffic in intoxicating drinks. In no country has bea-volence been more energetic and the progress of social reform more rapid. The benevolent works of England strike a stranger as really stupendous; yet this one cause seems to nullify all, and keep up misery, vice and distites. It seems to me that there is now scarcely any enuce of poverty and distress which the suppression of the liquor traffic would not remove. Since emigration to the colonies has equalized the population, it would seem as if there might be money enough and work enough to support the whole laboring population, we can district the support the whole laboring population, we can American as appalling as the sisve-market of our Southern States to an Englishman. With the majority of our test extable population in New-England, these articles are considered as pertaining only to the depart most of neducal practice, and, if we have then in our houses at all, it is with the same precaution and watchfulties that we use other mesticines. When we see how they are publicly obtruded on the eye here every work with all the attraction of brilliant lights and State and adds:
"My heart warms with satisfaction at the beginning full ess that we use other medicines. When we see how they are publicly obtraded on the eye here every night with all the attaction of brilliant lights and splendid shops, we wonder that there are any who escape such temptations. But let us hope that our two countries are both on the eye of new and better things. It is our hope that the cause of liberty in America is about to trium h-that the wise and good, who too lorg have slumbered and slept, are awaking in good carnest to wipe out the disgrace of past remissness by placing in our highest national sent a President who shall consistently uphold the principles of freedom. STARVATION OF A HUNGARIAN REFUGER.—About

shall consistently uphold the principles of freedom."

STARVATION OF A HUNGAILLAN REFUGEL.—About twelve menths ago, a Hungarian refugee came to reside in Hull, under the name of Dr. Besk, and endeavored to earn a livehood for himself and family by teaching languages, but, after suffering the keen and protracted pangs of poverty and destitution for several months, he expired on Monday last. We are given to understand that deceased a real name was Adolphe de Werdinsky. He was born in March, 1803, at Werden Castle, near the town of Galatzia. He was the only child of the late Count Adolphe de Werdinsky, who was a General in the Polish army, and a Princess at Poland, who died in childbirth. Deceased was educated at home, in the most costly manner, having classical tutors in almost all modern languages, and his remarkable aptituce for study was proved by his intimate acquaintance with at least incive and to which he has of late trusted as a means of livelihood. Deceased married a woman at South-ampton much younger than himself, and by this maninge he had two children, only one of whem is now alive. So resolute and unbending was his spirit of independence that it was only in the last extremity that any of his friends were made acquainted with his destitute condition, and that was done against his express command. For several weeks past we understand that the deceased and his family had been limited to a morsel of bread for their daily food, and their destitution was rendered more wers paid to the fact that there was absolutely tools, and their destitution was rendered more lamentable from the fact that there was absolutely toolsing in the Louse which could be turned into money. For weeks together we believe that their scarny income has been only about 3s. Before the doctor expired he expressed the utmost repugnance to being interred the aparish coffin; and we believe there is no fear of this, for death has done more for them than he was able to do while living. The helping hand of clarity is now of no avail, except to place the widow and child above the grinding penury of their past life.

The Richmond Whig. a leading newspaper in the South, advocates, and not for the first time, nor without procential warrant—re-annexation to England! It is even so. We have not before referred to this proposal, because it seemed impossible that the notion could be seriously entertained; but we now meet often with such sentences as the following, that it is time to take notice of them:

often with such sentences as the following, that it is time to take notice of them:

"The time is not so remote but that it lingers in the memory and traditions of our people, when England was familiarly and endearingly speken of as home. It the worst comes to the waist, and we cannot find justice and anfety with our Yankee breits en-ther time may come again."

The notice we have to take of this overture is simply to say that two parties are necessary to a union, and that England may not be quite ready to accept the return of her out "plantations" while they refuse to give up slave labor, and cannot, agree with ne ghboring States which, like England cannot dispense with those the critical resulting whose existence is incompatible liberties of the citizen whose existence is incompatible with negro Slavery. The South had better leave Enland out of the account in laying her plans for the future.

[London Daily News.]

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress had a warm reception at Bordeaux and have returned to Paris.

The Monitour contains a circumstantial account of the convict establishments in Guiana and Cayenne,

the convict establishments in Guiana and Cavenne, and states that the political prisoners are well cared for The artice is intended as a reply to the recent statements of Louis Blane.

The Russian Circular dispatch setting forth the foreign policy of Russia and addressed to all Russian Representatives abroad, was read by Baron Brunow to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but was not otherwise efficiently communicated to the French Government. A distinction is thus sought to be established between a simple dispatch sent to a diplomatic agent and a formal notification directly addressed to the Government. The real question is however, whether the ment. The real question is, however, whether the circular itself is, or is not, a correct exponent of the foreign policy of Russia.

Marshal Randon has left Algiers to assume the com-

viction is felt of the necessity of settling the question, and it is believed that negotiations to that effect will be opened at the next meeting of the Conference of Paris."

DENMARK.

In addition to the Minister of Finance, M. d'Unsgaard, the Minister of the Interior, has also resigned, but it is not yet known whether the resignations are accepted. The King will probably consult the Council of State before coming to any definite decision. The remaining Ministers have declared that it is impossible to keep the present Cabinet together. The cause of the Minister of the Interior's resignation was his not being able to agree with his colleagues on the measures to be taken to render peasants proprietors of land which they hold in perpetual lease on the domains of nobles.

GREECE.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE FRENCH AD-

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE FRENCH ADMIRAL.

Albania is overrun by banditti, and the frontier provinces of Greece are in an equally troubled condition, but intelligence from the city of Atheus, to the 20th ult, describes the state of things there as calm. The difficulties existing between the French Admiral and the Greek Government are adjourned, but not settled. The anniversary of the Greek Revolution was not celebrated by any public rejoicings, a simple religious ceremony being alone performed. King Otho's return, which was to have taken place in the beginning of October, has been adjourned till next month. Conjectures are affoat concerning the length of the king's absence, and as to the probable results of the Conference in Lendon for the regulation of Hellenic affairs.

INDIA, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste, anticipatory of the Overland Indian Mail brings dates from Calcutta to the 22d, Bombey 22th, Hong Kong 9th and Shaughne 1st of August.

Preparations were being made at Bombay for a military demonstration in the Persian Gulf. Cholera prevailed in the Punjanb and at Bombay. Business in imports was quiet, the produce market steady. Money market easy. Freights bad avanced. Exchange, 2.1f.

Accunts from China are unsatisfactory. At Canton a great less of life and property had occurred from floods. Exchange at Canton, 4.11], at Shanghae, 7.3.

Australian advices had been received at Ceylon, from Sydney July 8, and Melbourne Jane 30. The price of gold was £3 16. The export of gold during the first eix months of 1856 was 66 tuns. Explorations were being made in Tasmania. were being made in Tasmania.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Richardson, Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Person.

Liverpool., 10th Mo. 3d, 1856.

Cotte A—In the early part of the past week a large business was done, bolders each day showing less willingness to sell. The Hank having raised the rate on Wednesday, the desimal was checked, but prices have been well sustemed, indeed rather more money is required to buy Middling and lower qualities of American than on Friday. The sales to-day amount to 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales on speculation and for export. The market classes steady. Imports for the past week consist of 0,810 bales. Total sales, 6,160 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 American, and 2,100 Sonats; leaving to the trade 40,000.

QUENCITION BARK inquired for 150 bhas, Philadelphia sold by anothon at 15,6 es ship. Baltimore 12,6 P cwt. asked.

LAND—A considerable decline has taken place in this article in cutse quice of some arrivals. So time has been sold at irregular prices—say for fair to good 69 d70; fine 77 d80. P cwt. and except within these rates. Stock about 80 tums.

Tattow—The demand continuing good the market has remained steady. New P. V. C. has fetched 3, 633 f. Old 32 d/26 f. South American being caree commands full prices. In London the market has declined 1 on the spyt, and 54, for forward delivery. The stock is but 7,900 casks against 5,000 same time last year. The quantity sidest from Cronstati is about 14,000 casks, not more than the same time in 1556 showed.

BERF—Total sales 250 theree, iscluding May's at 9113, Hillmark at 80, and Johnston's at 80. P tierce. Stock large, 9,333 therees.

man's at 30°, and Johnston's at 80° \$\psi\$ tierces.

Fork — Total sales 351 barrels, at prices from 76°, \$77.6 \$\psi\$ barrels.

Some French Pork which has lately come to hand proved of a very fair quality, and some holders are still auxious to realize, feather large imports. Stock 4.378 barrels.

Bacox — Not much doing in this article. Shock 2.738 boxes.

CHEYSE is in small supply, and what comes in now meets with a ready sale when landed.

The weather has been somewhat less bolsterons since our report of Torsday, but still far from settled. Northward a small pertien of the crops are still uncarried. Manchester market yeaterday was pettly well attended, a fair quantity of Wheat found purchasers at prices somewhat under those current here on Tuerday; indeed from some unspracent reason the prices of new qualities of White American were rather irregular. Holders of INDIA CORN are less disposed to meet the views of purchasers and honce but little business has resulted.

Farmers' deliberate for the past week consist of 125,906 qrs.

White T. gashet 146,157 qrs. same week last year. Average price this week 64°, \$\par{2}\$ qr. against 77.3 \$\par{2}\$ qr. same week last year. About the week last year.

WHEAT, arshed 146,107 qrs. same week last year. Average price this week 644 P qr., sgainst 77/3P qr. same week last year.

We had about the usual attendance at this morning's market, as is customary for the day of the week; only a limited business resulted in Wheat, the better classes of New White and Rei American being in more general supply, a reduction of 1000 to 70 lb was submitted to on the rates current on Twesday; the general sorts were also procurable at a slight reduction, but the law qualities of heated American advanced 220th P 70 lb. Good qualities of factor are series, and has be written a shade dears, but the meanum grades did not participate in any improvement.

Guily alimited business took place in Ixotan Corn, as holders are really were nor disposed to meet the market; and the few sales effected were at the rates current at our last.

New OATS and MEAL were again rather cheaper, but old qualities of either supported former prices.

New OATS and MEAL were again valuer cheaper, but old qualities of either supported former prices.
Imports for the past week consist of 41,263 qrs. Wheat, 25,241 qrs. INDIAN CORN, 10,418 bbls. and 1,124 sucks FLOUN.
Exports for same period 2,660 quarters. Wheat, 2,242 qrs. INDIAN CORN, 6 474 bbls. and 1,901 sacks FLOUN.
We quote the value of American White Wheat, new, 10 \(\pi \)
10,4, old, 9 \(\pi \) 9,79 [10]. Red, new, 9 \(\pi \) 9,3, old, 8 \(\pi \) 9,49 [10]. Baltimors. Philadelphia and Ohio FLOUS, 22,294, Canadian, 32,437; Western Canal, 25,432, \$\pi \) bbl. Indian Corn, Mixed and Yellow, 52,9230; White, 33,434 \$\pi \) quarter.

Raving Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

1Per Perio. 1
The Colonial and Foreign Produce market have been steady this week, but without activity. The demand for Money early in the week has very active, and on the lat institute Bank of Feeland raised their minimum rate of discount to 5 P celt, since when there has been less pressure. Cossots have distinct of the considerably and closes at 9:1952; for money, and 924,092; for the occount. The West India mail arrived this day brings \$700,000. Mexican Dollars nominal. Ban Silver 5; Annie 1958; for the occount. The West India mail arrived this day brings \$700,000. Mexican Dollars nominal. Ban Silver 5; we is an interactive of the Overland Mail with advice from Calcutta to 22d, Hombor 29th, Hom Kong 9th, and Shanghai Ist August. Exchange at Canton 4; 11s, Shanghai 7; S. Cocoa-100 bars fair Guayqui sold at 60,260; 6; 300 bags Trindad sold at 2; advance; 61,6505; 64 fair to good. Cerpra continues in good demand: Tough Cake £107 10; Sheathing 12d.; Yellow Metal 10d.

Coconwall quiet-0f 440 bars at auction about half sold; Homains Silver, pa arain, 3;1124; fair to good bold 3.82; 300 ordinary 3 220; 77. Tenerific Black 4,124; 3.

Molabstis-550 gasks sold at full rates.

Handmars Silver, pea grain, 3/11/24; fair to good 5 oct 3, 82 510; ordinary 3/26/37. Teneriffe Black 4/12/3, 3.

Mollasses—550 casks sold at full rates.
COTION—2.000 bules sold during the week at full prices. At liverpool there has been a tair demand; sales for the week 1.00 talks; indicating Orleans 6.7-164. Pt B.

Tak in rather more demand; Common Compon 4/d.

Tak in rather more demand; and 600 casks, 310 bbls, and bag. Plantation Caylor at accelent during the week brought full rates, 62/26/3 for low middling to middling with good and line colory at 69/36/3 in 22 cases Neigherry sold from 20-6/2 16.6 for the colory, 1.356 bags Caimon's Mysore from 26/26/3 (d for pale to good; and 730 bags Munzerabad Mountain from 2/27/2 6.

in simple dispatch and the approximate agent average from a long the contract in cut. The contraction addresses a whether the first in policy of Russia.

Marshal Kandon has left Algiers to assume the command of the expedition against the Kanbyles. Gen. Years and Renaud are acting against the insurgent districts, which are expected speedily to make submission.

SPAIN.

QUEEN CHRISTINA'S PROPERTY.

Modrid letters are to the 25th ultimo. A royal decree relates the expedition from the property of Queen Maria Christina.

The creation of a colonial department is again talked of All examilation from the property of Queen Maria Christina.

The creation of a colonial department is again talked of All examilation of the themselves to the authorities on 14th July last, as well as those who did present themselves to the authorities on 14th July last, as well as those who did present themselves to the contract of the property of the colonial of the colonial contract the capital and too tone the state of scape is to be raised throughout for the final thing passes have been received from Prussian of the Russian to the dispatches sent to announce the colonial changes that had occurred in Spain. Countried the state of scape is to be raised throughout for the maria to a property in Marind, are ordered to quit the capital and too true that the state of scape is to be raised throughout for the maria to the dispatches sent to announce the colonial changes that had occurred in Spain. Countried the state of scape is to be raised throughout for the maria to the dispatches sent to announce the colonial confirms the supposition that the Authors will not execute the Danabian Principal and the present moment the supposition that the Authors as all not execute the Danabian Principal and the present of the present moment that the contracts of the Beasarabanafronter be a fail to the colonial contract the supposition that the Authors as all not execute the Danabian Principal and the present of the proposition that the Authors as all the execu

1,000 bonce No. 9 Hevens, on the spot, have been self for being here at 44,8 (doty 19,9), and two feeding second ling here at 44,8 (doty 19,9), and two feeding second changed hands, one of 2,150 bonce No. 14 Herens between the house of No. 15 Herens at 25, 6 or Norway, and the other of 370 same half here at 25,3 and one-third white at 2373, the latter of 370 same have at 25,3 and one-three white at 2373, the latter are seened to cargo reported last week; and a cargo of each bone harter Mairia. The English was advanced 3, \$2 cwt. on the 37th alt; same no Blocks 134, Bare 135, Strait 134, Banca 135, Tatlow—St. Petersburg V. C. quiet at 25,0 (25), on the root, and 49,6 for the end of the year.

TUAPRATILE—No sales of Rough. Spirits firm at 39,6 for the end of the year.

TUAPRATILE—No sales of Rough. Spirits firm at 39,6 for American in casks.

SPRITER steady at £25.

AMERICAN STOCKS continue without demand, beyond a ling of the ductions in Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, which are quarted: 1st Mortgage 7s at 50,281; 6s at 18,00, Freelands at 25,00. Canada 6s 112.

American Stocks.

Bell & Co., London, report the market for American Sagresses dull. The transactions in State Boxos have been and the amount offering for sale was very limited. Ration Boxos had been more freely offered, while the chief boxis had been in the Bonds and Shares of the Illinois Central Record.

United State Six & Cents, 1867-8.

United State Six & Cents, 1867-8.

United State Six & Cents, 1868.

194 2004.

United State Six & Cent Bonds, 1998	PH I	1065
Alabama Five & Cent Bonds	11 1	13
Kentucky Six & Cent Bonds, 1868-77	- 8	2.50
Maryland Five & Cent Sterling Bouds	82 d	2 93
Massachusetts Five & Cent St'g Bonds	00.0	Bran
Mississing Six & Cent P'k Roud Be . 1841-7.	40 6	5 42
Mississippi Five & Cent Union Bonds	15 4	16.
Panner vanta Five & Cent St	74 19	1 %
Pennsylvania Five P Cent Bonds, 1877	76 4	2.50
Tennessee Six & Cent Bonds	84 0	
Virgi is Six & Cent Bonds, 1898.	22 0	
Illinois Central Seven & Cents, 1875	ini a	
Illinois Central Si. P Cents, 1873	n a	
Illinois Central Seven & Cent, F'd Bds., 1800,	20.0	200
Illinois Central Seven & Cents, \$ 25 paid	10.0	35
Michigan Central Eight & Cent, 1960		100
Michigan Central Eight & Cent, 1969	61 3	
New York Central Seven P Cent Conve, 1884.		
New York S'x & Cents, not conv., 1885		13
Erie Seven & Cent First Mige., 1987	20 2	1100
Erie Seven & Cent Third Mtge., 1883	£ 3	
Erie Seven & Cent Convertibles, 1862		
Erie Seven & Cent Sinking Fund, 1875		
Fife Sevel of Cent States of Cont lat M 1990	401.0	22.
Pennsylvania Central Six P Cent 1st M., 1880. Panama 1st Mtg. Sterling Bds., not conv., 1859. Panama 1st Mtg. Sterling B. s., 1864.	88.6	
Panama lat Mrg. Sterling Das., not cour, 1809	200	100
Panama ist Mig. Stelling B. s., 1004	24 6	
Montreal Six 4 Cents, 1856-65	92 6	P 55.

Havre Markets.

Havre Markets.

SEPT. 25 to 30 inclusive.—Corros market had been active but closed more quietly owing to the Bank of France having raised the rate of discount to 6 Poent. Sales of the week 11.725 hales, including speculative sales. Stock about 69,00 laies. N. O. tres ordenter quoted 101f. Brandstorry quiet, but prices supported. Provisions unchanged, prices nomical, ASHAS steady without demand. Correct firm. Sugar quiet and drosping. Tallow lower. Dyewoods generally the Oille generally easiert sales of 12.50 kill. In port, at 72.50 kill. What kooks france; sales 2,000 kil. North Western at 80 fr, and 2,000 kill. Polar at 435 fr.

HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent. HAVANA, Oct. 8, 1856.

The Spanish steamer Mexico has brought later advices from Vera Cruz. From the Mexican papers I learn that the English Embassy has been closed, and all diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments has ceased. The English squadron is still off Vera Cruz, and as soon as the whole force is collected before that city, the principal Atlantic ports will be strictly blockaded. Orders have also been transmitted to the Pacific squadres to enforce the blockade of Acapulco. These stringent measures are calculated to bring the Mexican Government to terms. The clergy, exasperated at the confiscation of their property, are making every possible effort to overthrow Comonfort, and several leading members of the religious orders have been arrested as the insugators of the recent attempt at al pronunciamiento. It is impossible for this state of things to last long. The country is torn with civil dissensions and conspiracies against the present rulers, threatened with a strict against the present rulers, threatened with a strict blockade by England, and even Spain has deter-mined to act a bold part in the scheme against poor Mexico. Comenfort must either resign or yield to the demands of England or Spain, if the American Government does not offer its friendly services in her behalf as a mediator. There are powerful reasons to induce our Government to take this step as the tride between New Corleans and Verstep, as the trade between New-Orleans and Vera Step, as the trade between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz is very extensive and increasing every day. A little application of the Monroe doctrine would not be much amiss at the present moment. Senor Sartos Alvarez, the Spanish Minister, was recalled for not having carried out his instructions to the letter. His successor, it is presumed, will be more ter. His successor, it is presumed, will be more exacting of the Mexican Government, and will probably succeed in overawing Mexico into the payment of the disputed bonds. The Diario Espanol publishes an article against Senor Alvarez and urges the appointment of a person who will upheld Spanish interests in Mexico with upheld Spanish the same zeal and courage as Senor Segovia has done with the weak Dominican Republics. done with the weak Dominican Repushes.

Speaking of this latter personage, allow me to say, n justice to his diplomacy, that he foresaw perfectly well that he could make and unmake treaties at his pleasure, during the exciting times of the Presidential election that are now taking place, and that no steps would be taken by our outgoing rulers to prevent his defeating the new treaty made by Mr. Jonathan Elliott. He has been ably assisted in all his proceedings by General Concha, who has furnished him with vessels of war and all the other appli-tude of the concerning and interstiate himself into the ances to overawe and ingratiate himself into Unlike other great men, he has received the thanks of his queen for his services!

Col. William Robertson, acting United States Consul, has addressed a lengthy communication to the Captain-General, giving him a description of the loss of the schooner Mary W. of San Francisco, bound from Rio Janeiro to New Orleans, with coffee. The vessel struct on a reef near Cape Corrientes on the night of the 29th of August, and went to on the night of the 29th of August, and went to pieces in a few minutes. No lives were lost, but nothing was saved from the wreck. Capt. Thomas was accompanied by his wife. The spot where they landed was uninhabited and they had to walk bare-footed many miles before reaching a human habitation. At the end of the third day they met a crazy man, who, however, understood their situation and accompanied them until they reached a village where their wants were preperly attended to. The greatest encominum are bestowed on Senores Mena, José Valdez Pricte. The dere and Luis Lozo, and Don Joaquin Slanus, who took the shipwrecked mariners to their houses, clothed, fed and nursed them for seventeen days, clothed, fed and norsed them for seventeen days, when they were prenounced strong enough to be sent to the Havans. It is to be hoped that our Government will seek the earliest opportunity to express its gratitude to these good people, who were so kind and attentive to our unfortunate countrymen. Our consul's letter does him credit, and I have no doubt that our property. and I have no doubt that our people at large will join him in his thanks to the hospitable and gener-ous sons of Cuba.

I have been informed by a friend who is interested in the African apprentice scheme that the present Ministry is opposed to the introduction of ree African labor, on the ground that these people would prove a source of vexatious trouble with the Erglish Government, as Spain could not prevent the elandestine introduction of slaves that would the clandestine introduction of slaves that would be taken on the coast as apprentices, and afterward sent to the plantations as persons legally held in bondage. Consequently the plan will be abandoned for some time. I rather think, however, that the Erglish Government has opposed the introduction, knowing the bad faith of the Spanish nation on this question. In the mean time, our slave ranks are daily increased by fresh importations, and were it not for the increased gratifications paid to head action by the dashers which know our the price of parties, by the desiers, which keeps up the price of as active as ever. Some of their agents, employed for several years buck in New-York to fit out the expeditions, have returned to this place. They say that it is getting to be very difficult to fit out in New-York. Two went over to New-Orleans in the last steamer to my their luck in the very hot-bed of Shavery. It is probable they will succeed in dis-patching two or three small vessels. Two beautiful slavers (brigs) are now lying in our port, unable to get away.

The merality of our city is on the decline, and I

fear if Spain cannot furnish another Taean, the robbers and assassins will get the upper hand of the officers of the Police Department. Hardly a day passes without hearing of the murder and robday passes without bearing of the murder bery of persons in the streets. The other day's young man 17 years old, Francisco Machuca, presented a forged note for \$10,000 at Fesser's Bank, which was discounted. A few days afterward he came with another note signed by the same indicate with another note signed by the same indicate with a set paid. vidual. The second note, however, was not paid, owing to the suspicions of the Director. The lad,